NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

SPETCH M. W. CORNER OF FILTON AND MASSAU STS.

AMUBEVENTS THIS EVENING BOWERY THEATRE, A WOLVE TOR'S CARN.

BQOADWAY THE TEE, Erosdway-Demestic Sconory-A Minaumous En Night & Deman. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-A Mineral NATIONAL THEATER, Co. ham stress -Afternoon The Carples - Evening - Uncle Toke Carples.

WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway A PERCEN PIECE OF PURINESS THE PURINESS SEE SERRICAN MUNES M-Aftern B-Happy Man-Do-testic Economy Specific—Nat. Johns Countship—Thi B TO ADRAY MENACERIS - STANGE TWING AND WILD BRANTS.

CHRISTY'S AMERIC N OFERA HOUSE, 473 Broad-WOOD'S SINSTREAS. - - - d's Minstrol Ball, 444 Broad-B"GFLEY'S OFERA COURT, 532 Broadway-Buck-LEV'S STRUCTIAN OPERA TROUPE. B NVARO'S GEORAMS, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA

RH aning GALDERY, 563 Broadway - Day and Evening S GNOR PLITZ-STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 653 Broad-ACADEMY HALL, 563 Broadway-Perham's GIPT Ex

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway-Jones' PANTOSCOPE. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad

New York, Monday, Feb. 13, 1854.

Astonishing Growth of the Circulation of NOTICE TO ADVESTISERS.

Nothing exhibits the high prosperity of New York and of the country at large in a more pointed way Sian the increase of newspapers and the growth of their circulation. We can speak for one. In October 1852, the circulation of the HEBALD was thirty-seven thousand per day; in Ostober, 1853, it had increased to fully eight thousand per day-an increase of ten thousand in one year. During the last four months the daily circulation has often reached fifty five thousand per day, and it is now permanently over an average of fifty-one thousand per day. Our weekly, European, and Sunday circulations amount to nearly sixty-five thousand sheets.

As the busy season is now beginning to open, business men and advertisers will please to remember these useful and important facts. We could sell and circulate seventy or eighty thousand HERALDS per day if we could only get machinery to print them within certain hours.

Such is the popularity of the HERALD-such is its rapid progress among an intelligent people, in spite of rivalry, slanders, falsehoods, combinations, con spiracies, and the whole influence of an imbedile President and a corrupt Cabinet at Washington, who are indebted for their places to our labors in 1852.

The Cunard steamship Africa had not arrived a the time our paper was sent to press this moralog She has now been out nearly sixteen days from Li verpool.

The debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill will be resumed in the United States Senate to-day. Mr Weller has the floor, will speak for an hour, and be followed by Gen. Houston. It is understood that Gen. Cass, in the course of the week, will expres his views upon and give in his adhesion to the mes sure. There are indications, it is in imated, that the administration is again about shifting ground, and that before the lap-e of many days we may find it bringing all its patronage and influence to bear against the bill. Indeed, our correspondent writethat Mr. Dean, the organ of the Van Buren allies of the President in the House, has returned to the capital after a brief visit to his political friends in this State, and that it has been decided among them to kill, if possible, Judge Douglas's bill, by an amendment, applying its non-intervention features with regard to slavery in Territories to the District of Columbia. But as the constitution makes an express distinction between the Territories and the Dis trict, so far as concerns the action of Congress, it is doubt'ul whether this movement will meet the approbation of a majority of the free soil members. It will, however, no doubt give rise to warm and protracted discussion, which is, perhaps, what the Vau Burenites are aiming at they being desirous of staying off the question as long as possible. Upon the whole, appearances indicate that we shall be alled upon to record some exciting scenes and spir sted debates in Congress before the close of the week

Among the great variety of highly interesting intelligence with regard to national matters, published this morning, is a letter from Hom. Mike Walsh, it which he defines his views concerning affairs gener ally, and things in Washington particularly. His description of society in that locality is peculiarly rich and refreshing. In connection with his docu ment we insert letters from our own correspondents newspaper extracts, &c., all which contain much curious and instructive information relative to the Gadsden treaty, the Nebraska bill, the rank and pay of army officers, Presidential appointments, &c.

One of our Washington correspondents furnish an outline of the operations of the agen's engaged in the prosecution of the French spoliations, bills to pay which have caused the waste of much time during every session of Congress for a great number of years. A bill of the kind is now pending in, and will no doubt soon pass, the Senate; but in the House it will probably be defeated, as nearly all measures for the same purpose have been hitherto. A bill is also -before the Senate making provision for satisfying the claimants for indemnity in the case of the brig Gen Armstrong, which was destroyed by a British officer in the neutral port of Fayal, during the last war be tween this country and England.

The Nebraska question constituted the theme two sermons in Boston yesterday. Rev. Mr. Kirk and Rev. Theodore Parker denounced Judge Doug las's bill and its author, and the former expressed i as his opinion that its passage would create a revolu-

An anti Bedini meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday night, at which resolutions denouncing the Nancio in the strongest terms were adopted, and several distinguished Senators were taken roundly to task for having presumed to express their disapproval of the acts of indignation against Bedini by he people in different parts of the country. See th

telegraphic despatch The lengthy details of the great loss of life by the burning of steamboats in New Orleans, published in yesterday's paper, has caused considerable anxiet in the minds of persons residing in this city who had friends travelling in the South at the time of the dreadful calamity, and of whose exact whereabout they are not informed. Fears are entertained that some of these travellers may have been among the forty who periabed, a few of whom are represented as having been unknown strangers.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst have been received at New Orleans, but our despatch says that nothing of sufficient interest had transpired to be worthy of telegraphing.

By reference to the brief sketch of the proceeding in another column, it will be seen that a meeting of shipmasters who have lately returned from the Chincha Islands was held at the Astor House la Saturday, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to make known to the government at Washing ton the outrageous treatment to which they were recently subjected by the authorities at Chincha While returning hear felt thanks to Admiral Moresby, the British Navy for his penerous motives in

me nding for them proper respect, these captains pear to look upon the conduct of Mr. Clay as unrecoming an American Minister, to whom they naturally looked for proper protection.

We elsewhere publish a full report of the trial and conviction in the Court of General Sessions of Jere mish Lace, for the manslaughter of Wm. Hyer. It will be recollected that Hyer was killed during a fraces near the corner of Elm and Duane streets, on the 26th of December. The testimony, the summing up of counsel, and the charge of the Recorder to the jury, form a chapter in the history of crime that it is hoped will operate as a lasting warning upon all evilly disposed persons who may happen to read it.

In accordance with the wishes of the parties interested, we elsewhere insert the notification that the members of the Southern Commercial Convention, which met in Memphis last June, will again assemble, in Charleston, on the second Monday in April, in accordance with previous arrangement. Every preparation will be made for their recession by the people of the latter place. A bloody riot took place among the Irish at Port.

land. Me , yesterday afternoon, in which many of the participants were badly besten. After a desperate fight, the police, assisted by the priests, succeeded in arresting a number of the parties, and thus restored quiet.

As usual, our columns contain a great amount of important and interesting matter, to which it is not necessary that we should particularly refer. for the reason that the beadings will safficiently enlighten the reader as to the contents of the different articles.

The Missouri Compromise as a Compact -The Faliacy Exposed-the Senate Bill in Danger.

We transfer to our columns to-day the grave and heavy argument of the National Intelli gencer in behalf of the Missouri compromise of 1820, as a "compact" between the North and the South "hardly less formal than the constitution itself." To this labored argument founded upon this erroneous assumption, we propose briefly to reply.

We shall start from the opposite side of the question: that the Missouri compromise was in itself an unconstitutional act, involving an as sumption of power on the part of Congress which it had no authority to exercise. All powers not expressly granted to Congress, or clearly implied, were reserved expressly to the States and the people; and among these reservations is the power of extending, suspending or refue ing the boundaries of slavery. Neither directly, nor by any rational implication, except in the District of Columbia, has any sovereignty been invested in Congress over the subject of slavery. The constitution provides that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations res pecting the territory or other property o the United States;" and to a violent mis construction of this clause was the country indebted for the Missouri compromise. The whole spirit and practical intent of the consti tution are directly opposed to the idea which would involve the power to set up a monarchy over a territory, or to "dispose of" it, with the people, to a monarchy. "All needful rules and regulations" simply mean such temporary supervision as may be necessary for the protection and good order of the territory until the people thereof shall have assumed their sovereign action in the capacity of a State; and any act by Congress restricting or extending the limits of slavery in a territory is, at best, only fore stalling the undisputed supremacy of the people when admitted to the prerogatives of a State government.

The Missouri compromise prohibits slavery forever" north of the line of 36 30; but any State above that line, without a formal repeal of the act of 1820, bas the power to introduce slavery, for no act of Congress can impair the sovereignty of a State over its local institutions Neither the ordinance of 1787 nor the Missour compromise can prohibit Ohio or Iowa from in. troducing slavery within its borders if i pleases. Such compacts as those of 1787 and 1820 can only be binding upon the States and the people after having been formally and regularly adopted as amendments to the constitution; otherwise they are superseded by the constitution, and by the sovereignty of the States and the people.

The Missouri compromise was an extra-constitutional law, a sectional armistice, resting upon the erroncous example of the ordinance of 1787. It was dictated, on the one hand, by the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, first developed as a political element among the dving embers of the old federal party at the Hartford Convention, and, on the other hand, by the desire on the part of various Southern Presidential candidates and their friends to conciliate the public sentiment of the North. Among these candidates were such men as Clay, Crawford, Jackson and Calhoun. It was a compromise for the Presidency, and the Missouri restriction which was to last "forever" simply meant that it was to last till it might become convenient to change it

The tariff act of 1833 was also a compromise between the North and the South as solemn and deliberate as that of 1820. The exorbitant duties of the tariff of 1828 had excited a spirit of insubordination in the South, which had become inflamed in South Carolina to the verge of revolution. That State passed a law declaring the law of 1828 a nullity; and passed other laws to carry out this nullification by armed resistance, if need be, against the federal gov ernment. Troops were organized throughou the State, arms and munitions of war were provided; and but for the firmness, united with the discretion, of Gen. Jackson, a civil war would, in all probability, have been the result The danger was still impending when the tariff of 1833, introduced as a compromise by Mr Clay, was passed as a compromise by Congress. It provided for a sliding scale of reductions in the duties upon imports from 1833 to 1842, and that from '42 onward the tariff should rest upor the uniform ad valorem of 20 per cent. Upon introducing this bill into the Senate

Mr. Clay said, in his speech of Feb. 12, 1833

The descending graduations by which he proposed to arrive at the minimum of duties must be gradual. The protective principle must be said to be, in some measure, relinquished at the end of eight years and a baif. He would admit that his friends did not get all they could wish for; and the gentlemen on the other side did not obtain all they might desire. It might be true that there would be loss and gain in this measure. But how was this loss and gain distributed? Among our countrymen. It is among ourselves the distribution takes place. The distribution is founded on the great principle of compromise and concession which lies at the bottom of our institutions, which gave birth to the constitution itself. What map, who is entitled to the character of an American statesman, would stand up in his place in either House of Congress and disturb this treaty of peace and amity?

As to the objection, the want of a guarantee The descending graduations by which he propos

As to the objection, the want of a guarantee to there being an ulterior continuance of the duties imposed by the bill, on the expiration of the term which it prescribes, Mr. Clay said the best guarantee will be found in the cir. cutu-tances under which it would be passed."

With the passage of this compromise civil war was averted, peace was restored, for even outh Carolina laid down her arms and acquiesced. It was held that this compromise was to be the permanent law of the land, or that nothing should disturb it but the exigency of a foreign war, or the extremest necessities of the government. Yet, as soon as the North came fully into power in Congress, in 1841-42, this solemn compromise of 1833 was "superseded by the legislation," first, of the temporary act of 1841, and secondly, by the regular protective tariff of 1842, with all its exorbitant schedules of specifics, home valuations, and minimums. And yet the South submitted to this exorbitant law, for although the act of '33 was a compromise, "a compact almost as formal as the constitution itself," it was still but a law of Congress; and, having served its purpose, was set aside. . Mr. Clay was the author of the superseding act, as he was of the original compact, which he had declared to be a binding treaty of peace and amity."

But the Missouri compact has also served its purpose. Till the federalists, in their last despairing struggle at the Hartford Convention, raised the question of slavery as a subject of sectional agitation, by taking ground against the representation allowed by the constitution to the South of three-fifths of their slaves. no party ever dreamed of making Southern slavery the subject of Congressional legislation. But from that day the virus diffused itself through the North, so that upon the Missouri question in 1820 the Northern antishavery sentiment was sufficiently powerful to dictate the restriction of 36 30. At that day while, for Presidential considerations, all the leading statesmen of the South consented to the arrangement, Mr. Webster was foremost in the North in defending it as a constitutional law, "scarcely less obligatory upon all parties than the constitution itself."

But again, in the measures of 1850, providing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, we find Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster aban dening the dectrine of the Missouri compro mise for the simple constitutional concession of the legitimate sovereignty of the people in the territories over the question of slavery, as one of their local institutions with which Con gress had no right to interfere. After an interval of thirty years of toleration Mr. Clay de liberately abandons the Missouri restriction, and Mr. Webster virtually relinquishes his former interpretations of the constitution in his memorable and convincing speech of 1850. The doctrine of intervention was thus practically admitted to be unconstitutional by the father of the Missouri compromise, and by the surviving statesmen of that day who co-operated in the Senate in the passage of the acts of non intervention for Utah and New Mexico.

We find then that the tariff compromise of 1833, introduced as a permanent compact between the North and the South, was deliberately superseded by the North, as possessed o no binding obligations, upon the very first op portunity, by a system of high protective duties. We find the South consenting to the repeal because the compact was possessed of no legally binding obligations. We are also reminded that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, the leading champions of the Missouri compro mise of 1820, with equal coolness in 1850 opposed the extension of the Missouri line, bu united in superseding it in the new territories by the doctrine of non-intervention. And taking all these proceedings together, the argument of the National Intelligencer, of the in violability of the Missouri compact, like that compact itself, is broken to pieces as a rope o sand. Father Gales is just thirty-four years behind the age.

What the Intelligencer has said of the ter giversations of the President's organ on this Nebraska question is more to the point. The Union, the Cabinet, and the President, have been reluctantly forced to go with Douglas, for all the dodging in and out of the Washington organ failed of its purpose-to create a diversion. Still, from the free soil antecedents, in clinations, partialities, and obligations of the President and his Cabinet, there is danger to the bill, and this danger is becoming more manifest with every succeeding day. There is no constitutional objection against the bill. It only proposes the repeal of an unconstitutional law; and yet there is danger it will be defeated in the House from administrative i fluences invisible to the naked eye. If the bill is lost let the South and the friends of Douglas place the responsibility in the right quarter. It can only be lost through the treachery of the administration.

The Attempted Robbery of the People of New York.

Rob Roy, sallying forth from his mountain glens, and, dagger in hand, stripping the Saxon traveller of wallet and purse, was not a more daring or more impudent highwayman than the gang of politicians who, with their hands on our throats, now demand us to surrender ten millions of dollars into their grasp. In frankness the gallant Highlander stood immeasurably above the thieves at Albany. He did not tell his victims that their interest required him to rifle their knapsack and search their pockets. He never assured them that they would inevitably be ruined, if they escaped his clutches He would have scorned the miserable cant about patriotism and public spirit, under which our modern freebooters cloak their designs. In other respects, Rob Roy and the plunderers at Albany bear a strong resemblance to each other. But their victims stand in a different light The traveller, whom the Scottish bandit pointed out as his prey, was generally alone, incapable of defence, and unused to rude conflicts on the highland heath: we, on whom the Albany ban dits have fallen with confident swoop, are not quite so helpless. We need not surrender our purse unless we like. No alternative of dirk or claymore is offered us. We must stand a little abuse, it is true, from the Seward organs but experience has hardened us to this inflic tion. We can defeat the robbers, and pursue our way in peace without the shadow of an ap prehension. No burt can possibly come either to us or to the State, from our rejecting the pro posed amendment to the Constitution, and saving ourselves and our children ten millions of dollars.

If, therefore, we do submit to the flagitious demand that is made upon us, it can only be from a generous desire on our part to reward the politicians and speculators for their past deeds. According to the usual rule in such cases, they would pocket about one hall of the \$10,500,000 which it is proposed to raise. These men, some of them lawyers, some editors some trading politicians, and some Wall street speculators, would receive from us a round sum of five millions and a quarter: for which we and our children would be bound to pay interest at seven per cent per annum. Now, what have these people done to entitle them to this bonus What public services have been rendered by these politicians, speculators and editors, to

give them a claim on us equal to five millions and a quarter? What debt have we incurred towards them, which it is now proposed to pay in this indirect and disingenuous manner?

They and theirs-whigs and democrats-Tros Tyriusve-have squandered the canal revenues n past years; and by effecting reductions where of they alone reaped the benefit, have actually deprived the State of the means of carrying out the original and the only sound system of canal policy, viz: that system by which the canals were made to complete themselves by means of their surplus revenue. We wish the people to bear the fact well in mind. Had the gangs of politicians who meet annually at Albany been restrained from altering the rates of toll for their own corrupt purposes, the canals would have been completed long since, and now would have been paying a handsome revenue to the State. Look at the difference it would have made only since 1848:-

Tells at they would Different have been had there to the been no reductions. from red \$3,355,472 \$1 3,473,675 3,691,340 4,299,278 4,633,129 14 \$3,156,968 3,378,920 3,393,081 3,703,999 3,174,857 3,162,190 4,636,129 1.461,273 1.687,810 4,850,000

Total arroupt lost by the State since 1848. . \$4,336,479 Thus within the last six years the enormou sum of four millions three hundred and thirty. six thousand four hundred and seventy-nin dollars has been actually taken from the coffer of the State and put into the pockets of the for warders and their allies. Whatever was the condition of the canals, there was no necessity for the reduction; for they were sure of having the Western traffic, they had no rival tha could compete with them, and the rate of toll was not oppressive or injurious to trade. Unde the circumstances, the reductions would have been insanity, had they not been fraud. It was obvious to every man that the canals required to be enlarged and completed. Every body knew that money was required for this purpose. An honest statesman, foreseeing the necessity of undertaking these works, would not only have left the tolls at the original rates, but, if opportunity had offered would have increased them wherever the interests of commerce could have borne an increase of burthens. Instead of this our Legislature has continued year after year to cut them down, and in the last six years alone has thus thrown away a sum nearly equal to one half the cost of the proposed works. A sum of nearly four millions of dollars has been taken out of the public chest, and distributed in the form of reductions among the forwarders on the canals and their political friends at Albany. Shall we reward the men

who served us thus with another five millions? If we attempt to complete the canals by any other mode than the original one, if we begin to patch our constitution, to raise loans, and scatter money among the bloodsuckers at Albany, the wisest cannot tell where we shall end, and the youngest can see that we shall merely be placing a premium upon corruption and dishonesty. We have lost four millions and a half since 1838, by allowing these men to manage our affairs as they pleased. The money is gone and cannot be recovered. We must make the best of it, as a lesson of experience. But, in heaven's name, let us not follow up this startling consequence of our own carelessness by throwing other five millions away, and plunging the State into debt. If our haste to see the canals finished would warrant us in in curring liabilities ourselves, let us not bequeath to our children the fearful curse of direct taxation.

If the canals require more money to be spen in enlarging and finishing them, let us re-establish the old rate of tolls. We are sure of the traffic; our competitors cannot divert any sensible portion of it from us. Trade is prospe rous; prices are remunerative; produce is abundant. Let us revert to the old system of tolls Even without any increase of business, the increase of tolls would exceed one million and half per year, and in about six years would enable us to spend \$10,500,000 on the canals At the usual rate of increase this sum could be laid by in about four years and a half; and if a couple of millions or so were wanted to complete the work before this time they could safely ed. But if we value our State pro perity, or the honesty of our public men, let us vote one and all against the present infamous ten million scheme.

CITY REFORM.- We see that a stir is being made in certain quarters to oppose the proposition now before the Legislature to make the Chief of Police elective. There can be little doubt that so absurd a proposal will meet the tate it deserves. Should it succeed the next thing will be a proposal to elect our policemen: and not content with this we dare say enterprising politicians will be found to advocate the introduction of the elective system into pri vate houses, and have our cooks and servants elected by the people.

But remonstrance against this folly is like bandaging a scratched finger when the vitals of the body politic are attacked by a virulent dis ease. We want a thorough and radical reform in our city government, not a partial pettifog ging affair. And it is high time that peopl should think of it before some great calamity arouse them from their apathy. Last year' attempt to reform the Corporation turns out a mere delusion. We see no symptoms of any practical improvement in our city government. So far as we have been enabled to judge, they are just treading in the footsteps of their predecessors. Time will set them down at their real value : meanwhile on the only question of practical importance to the public their conduct has been precisely that imputed to the worst of their predecessors. When the streets were so overloaded with mud and slime that crossing was almost impossible. Arcularius defied the Corporation, the contractors defied him, and between all three, the public was allowed to bemire itself as it wished.

No real reform can be expected until we be gin to demolish about nine of the dozen governments under which we live. Under our present charter, we elect annually some twelve men to govern us each in a different way. These men are elected by grog-shop influence and grog-shop politicians; and as soon as they are installed in office they care no more for the public weal than the Emperor of China. They are all independent of each other, and fight and quarrel during their whole term of office with beautiful unani mity. This is the real secret of our misgovernment. If we mean to alter it, we must begin by restricting our elective offices to those of mayor, aldermen and councilmen. Let us elect them, and give them the power of appoint ing all the other civic officers. Let those latter hold their situations during good behaviour, and be responsible to the mayor. Under this system we might be well governed; all others are fudge.

THE FIVE POINTS REGION OF NEW YORK-ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS .- The recent efforts on the part of certain persons to ameliorate the condition of the poor in this city have attracted and fixed the attention of the public for some time past. With a view to extend the sphere of these efforts two establishments have been set up in that part of the city called the "Five Points," and particularly distinguished as the centre and concentration of poverty, misery, and criminality. With a view to en lighten the public upon the nature of these institutions, we recently sent reporters to each of them, in order that we might judge from actual experience, and not from anybody's ipse dixit-The result of our reporters' investigations is given in to-day's HERALD.

It seems that the merit of originating the

enterprise on the Five Points belongs to the

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but as their agents quarrelled with the Conference about money matters, or something of that sort, rival establishments were set up, and they are now both in operation. They are probably conducted by disinterested individuals, who are actuated by the best of motives; but, viewing the amount of wickedness and poverty in this section of the city, all their efforts are in comparison but as a drop in the bucket. The three or four hundred people under their charge form but a small minority in the awful army of the Five Points from which our cem teries and our prisons are daily recruited. Her s a district of the city in which four or fiv thousand men, women and children manage to vegetate; and it is safe to say that three-fourth of this number know not when they rise in the morning where they will get a dinner. The district is a plague spot on the city's escutcheon; to it resort murderers, thieves, prostitutes vagrants, and beggars, without number. Here in ill-ventilated rooms, more like the holes wherein the beasts of the field make their dens than human habitations, do these outcasts from society live, steal, die and rot. The picture is too horrid for contemplation-the depth of misery too low for description. We find in the police reports so much of drunkenness, (and crime resulting therefrom.) that we are astonished at the idea of the occurrence of such things in the city of New York, where there is so much philanthropy for the black man and so little for the white man. New York! New York!-the Empire City-the centre, (as we are told,) of refinement! New York! with her two hundred churches, her eloquent parsons, her great philosophers, her pure patriots-New York! distinguished for everything that is moral, both male and female! And yet there are no such sinks of iniquity in any of the slave States about which there is so much "agitation" now a-days, as can easily be found within five blocks of Broadway in the city of New York-the city where everything is free and equal, and where the black man may hold up his head as high as the white man.

SCORCHING LETTER FROM MIKE WALSH .- W publish this day, from one of the Sunday papers of this city, a very curious, caustic and characteristic letter from the Hon. Mike Walsh leader of the New York delegation in Congress According to Mike. everything at Washington is out of gear, and from the loaters on the ave nue to the spoilsmen in the Cabinet and in Congress, cheating and overreaching, and the various genteel arts of swindling, are the universal game. Mike is evidently at the head of the heap from New York-Cutting is down Wheeler has been thrown back, Walbridge is in the same fix-even Dean, the mouthpiece of the White House, is eclipsed by Mike. The fact is that Mike holds the same ascendancy among the hardshells at Washington that Captain Rynders holds among the softshells of Tammany Hall He is their leader and their constitutional ex pounder, especially in his correspondence with the Sunday newspapers. Mike throws out some terrible foreshadowings on the Nebraska bill; he predicts a general smash up among the Presidential crockery-such an explosion, in fact, as will blow the President, the Cabinet, Douglas, and all concerned, sky high. And we incline to the same opinion. Read Mike's curious cut-and-thrust letter.

FAILURE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE .- We notice that the stockholders of the Crystal Palac Company are out of pocket \$125,000 by the operation. This is somewhat singular, considering the favor shown to the enterprise, and the popularity it at one time enjoyed. No other cause can be assigned but the mismanagement of the directors; the first and most striking instance of which was the delay which occurred in the opening. Had the Palace been opened on the 1st of May, instead of the 14th of July, it is probable that there would have been a surplus as large as the deficit now is. Country people lost faith in the scheme when it failed to open as announced; and thousands who would have visited it remained quietly at home. We hope it will prove a warning for the future. Public companies like private individuals must keep their word if they want to succeed in life.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT says that its circulation is 6,300-but it does not state what is its daily circulation, or what is its weekly or semi-weekly. Our statement only referred to ts daily circulation.

The Celestials in Trouble.

Lenng Aghew, interpreter of the Tong Hook Tong dra matic company of Chinese performers, wishes to make a statement to the people of New York and the neighboring cities, relative to the present position of his fellow artists' and himself, their prospects of a return home, and the appropriation of the different sums subjected for their relief. At his earnest request we publish it. Tairty-1" of the Celestials are still inmates of the Almehouse a Ward's Island, and, consequently, supported by the Jom missioners of Emigration, who have no authority to en gage a passage for them in a vessel, but are prepared to furnish them with provisions if they can get away. The interpreter, with some others of the party, get casual employment in New York.

Leueg Aghew says that they are very anxious to be

furnished with an explicit statement of account for al the sums received during the time the late subscription list was open, and of all sums paid for their benefit an relief. He states that the Secretary, Mr. Sasbach, of th \$955, but that the company think as much as between three and four thousand dollars were handed to. Mr. Sea bach, he says, informed him that all the papers had been returned to Mr. George Carist, the treasurer, but he was told by Mr. Christ that Mr. Seabach had them. From the fact that Mayor Westerrelt, C. W. Sandford, Mortin Livingston, and Mr. Christ, formed a finance committee during the time, we think there will be no difficulty in satisfying the Celestials on the score of a fair balance

sheet. That the dramatic company should be got home as soon as possible there can be no doubt. To suppor thirty-five able bodied men by charity during their lives is a thing not to be thought of. It will cost about is a thing not to be thought of. It will out about 4,000 to take them to China and we would suggest that Letting Aghew be furnished vith the account he carres so much, and that the ever charitable people set about another pecuniary effort for their ramoval to the Central Flowery Land. A letter from the Commissioners of Emigration cettides to us their the greater part of the performers have been on Ward's Island since the 221 of October last.

What's to be done for the Tong-Rook Tong Dramatic Commans!

The Chincha Islands MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE

A meeting of shipmasters who have arrived recently from the Chinchas, was held on Saturday, at the Aston Souse-Captain S. A. Fablus in the chair. After the most pointed a committee of one, with instructions to take the they complain to the government at Washington. A dorument for the signature of merchants and others was read and approved, and the following resolution adopted:-

Resolved, That, whereas we have reason is suppose that the letter expressing our gratitude to Admiral Moresby, which was sent through our minister, J. R. Clay, was not duly forwared, the following copy of the ab we mentioned letter be published in the New York papers.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to in the resolution:-

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'APPAIRES AT LIMA:
SR—The Afferican shipmasters here, feeting themselves under infinite obligations to Admiral Moreely for his kind attention to their representations, and his promptess in demanding for than that proper respective paid to their flag by the authorities at these islands, beg leave, through you, to tender him their heartfell thanks; and also add the assurance that we shall ever retain, with rentiments of the liveliest gratitude towardshim, the conviction that by the side of our own banner waves the Sritish flag—a sure pickge of projection for us.

With much esteem, we are, sir, very respectfully, your obscient servants.

It is said that the conduct of Mr. Clay in this case will sad to efforts for his removal from his present post. Another meeting is to be held on the 15th, at the same

THE FLOUR TRADE, PRICES, &c -The present high prices of figure and breadstuffs generally in the United States, may be attributable as well to a local cause as to the naettled condition of European affairs. It will be reconsectd that we gave accounts last felt of the comparatively short yield in some of the principal worat growing States, and of the almost total influeeo the crops in portions of Ohio, Virgin's, Pecusylvania and Maryland This fact, in connection with the foreign demand, has caused the price of flour tyreach a figure which has found but two parallels stars the commeace-ment of the precent century, and brought wheat up to a There is no doubt, however, price never before known. but the stock on hand in the principal markets is more han sufficient to meet the actual demands for consumption and export, but it is evidently in the hands of a ulators, who seem determined, and are no doubt able, to hold on for a farther rise, or at least to maintain the present price until the opening of the navigation in the spring, when, whatever may be the state of af-fairs in Europe, the prices of breadstuffs must experience, if not a sudden, certainly a steady decline.

A glance at the markets in some of the principal cities last week, gave us the wholesale prices at which flour

lew York \$10 37	St. Louis \$7 0
lostop 1 06	Cincinnati 7 0
hiladelphia 10 00	New O leans 8 0
aitimore 9 76	Charleston 9 7
ochester 9 75	Mobile 8 64
Vilmington, N. C 10 00	Savagnah 9 5

Court Calendar-This Day. Court-Seneral Term.-Nos. 31, 44, 47, 1, 50, Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPRIM COURT—General Term.—Nos. 31, 44, 47, 1, 50, 51, 146, 52, 63, 45, 4, 6, 16, 16, 18

SUPRIM COURT—Great.—Nos. 123, 196, 188, 190, 192, 194, 195, 199 to 203 205, 206 207

COMBON FLEAS—Nos. 103, 130, 91, 243, 197, 221, 298

15, 366

SUPERIOR CO RT.—Two branches —Nos. 322, 391, 398, 599, 400, 401, 465, 403, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 428, 514, 4.6, 4.7, 197, 430, 432, 432, 434, 434, 4.7, 197, 430, 432, 432, 434, 434, 437, 137, 430, 432, 432, 433, 434, 434, 437, 137, 430, 432, 432, 433, 434, 434, 437, 137, 430, 432, 432, 433, 434, 434, 437, 437, 70, 597.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALS FOR EUROPE. The steamsbip Franklin, Capt. Wo too, will leave this ort to morrow at twelve o'clock.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Jadkina, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpo Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:-LIVERPOOL .. John Hunter, No 2 Paradise street.

LONDON... Edwards, Sandferd & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wir. Thomas & Co. No. 19 Catherine stree

PARIP..... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bou The European mails will close in th s city at a quarter

to three o'slock to morrow afteracon. The WHEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English) will be published at half past utes o'clock to-ra morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six, ence.

OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, PRANCE.

We beg leave to state to our readers and patrous be aris, and Europe generally, that Mr. 8. H. Rovoli, 17 the de la Banque, Paris, is no longer connected with the Mesers Livingston & Wells, 5 Place de la Sourse, aru

subscriptices.

All-bony Street.

Come, dig uv the bones
And lev down the stones,
To make here a street for your outs.
The dood toll for talen;
The dood toll for talen;
The stem can, and make sales
Of the dust of the patriots' hearts.
The solden are is come again: The golden age is come again:

No man would be a poer man.

Come, then, and dig your fashers up.

Who says set Whet A BOOR MAN.

The Bignores Polks, the last and prettiest of the polks. Just published by RUKACE WATERS, and Broadway. Most Extraordinary Curlosity Ever Ex-hibited. Don's fail to go and see the Libiquian King as the Broadway & nagerie.

The Lilliputian King is the smallest human being ever known—he weight less tann aix pounds, and is only sixteen inches high.

Stemese Twins -Herr Driesbach's superh

collection of living assimals are all to be seen in comwith the Lillipution King, at the Broatway Monagerie Albert H. Nicolay hold: his Regular remi-menby sale of stocks and bende this day, at 12% o'clock, at the Mere's ante' Exchange. For further particulars me refer to his advertisement in another column.

The Twenty-Five Cent Daguerrectypes by RESSE & CO, are the greatest preductions of the puterial art of the age, as they are the cheapest and best portraits ever invented. Two pietures taken at once by the new double camera, 189 Broadway.

Bix Hundred Beautiful Homesteads for Six Hundred Beautiful Momentessas for chysic assh; and \$25,000 worth of farms, containing force, ten and fifty acree each, as from \$25 to \$37 per acre, well calculated for farming and sardening purpose. The bomestes at are sold in shares, and will be divided unsug the shareholders in the 25th of February, 1851. Fifteen collars, payable in instale cats, sources four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a fearm of from two to wenty acres. We in rite our readers to take a share, and secure a pleasant home stonne. Apply immediately to Chiallas Wold No. 239 Broadway, where maps and pamp licks can be had grain.

Elegant French and India Wedding and visiting cards, orgraved and privide in the latest style; wedding and style; wedding and style; wedge of the latest importation from Paties of every description, or the latest importation from Paties, by any latest property of the latest

Per ham's Valentine Entertainments.— During the present week Academy Ball sill be literally be-sieged e cry sitemeon and eveling by the volucies of St. Valentine, whose pair day occur no. Tueday. The beauti-ful valentines presented by Mr. Phalink to his patrons are of the mest attractive and a proprieto chawacter, and worth-all the price paid for the bloke, to say nothing of admission to the exhibition.

Premium Planos.—T. Gilbert & Co'm planos with iron frame and circu'ar reals, are the best and most heaviful planos in the world.—Tour planos took the premium at the New Fore Crysial Pelaco; their derability and brilliancy of toue are unequalled. A full assortment just received by HORACE WATERS, 2016 breadway, 2016 agents.

Immense Reduction in Winter Clothing, at 800 Broadway, made in the latest style of the most cost-present at twenty-five per cost reduction in pincs, 215-coate at \$10, 28 pants at \$25, \$10 veste at \$5. Boys clothing in stite, and elegant tainar, as the same rate.

Most Valuable Patent Rights for Sale -

Fashionable Clothing New Goods.—Alfred BUNROE & CO., No. 411 Br adway invite an examination of their a seriment of fashionable well made olothing. Persons from a distance who was to surely the metror size spring and runn er clothing will find a very superior assortment of new gords and new styles at the above store. No deviation in prices.

The Chinese Affect to Despise our Ingenu

Worth Remembering -- A New Clothing Superium has just been opened of the undersigned, as 10 fulion aveet, with an entirely tresh and handsomely mad speek of clothing, adapted to all exacute, out and frime of its best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices A. B.—All articles grananteed to be exactly as represented EDWARD T. HACKETY, Clothing Emperium, 105 fulles

Wholesale Straw Goods House, To the seem of sgraw goods. A Leland & Oo, are now prepared a thew one of the largest stocks of staw bounets are offered a big market, which show will sell as the very largest market prices, by the same only. Also, these usual took of market by the same only. A. LELAND & GO., 171 Pearl street.

You want a Beard, ch! Well my Onguent